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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 31

DECEMBER 16, 1935

No. 25

FEATURE ARTICLES

CHANGES IN FRENCH WHEAT LEGISLATION

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH TERRITORIES

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L A T E C A B L E S

Argentine wheat prospects reduced. Only 40 to 65 percent of a full yield expected in the Province of La Pampa and the western part of the Province of Buenos Aires due to drought September to November. Conditions in the southern section of Buenos Aires fair and in the central section good. Only half a crop expected in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe due to acreage reduction and recent excessive rains. Based on government estimates of sown acreage, present conditions indicate a wheat crop of 140,000,000 to 154,000,000 bushels (this supersedes estimates on page 851). Flaxseed prospects also declined in recent weeks. Corn, although late, appears to be doing well. (Agricultural Attache' P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, December 13, 1935.)

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B R E A D G R A I N S

Argentine wheat conditions and prospects

The second official estimate of the area sown to wheat in Argentina for 1935-36 is placed at 14,208,000 acres, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. This is slightly above the September estimate of 14,085,000 acres but indicates a reduction of 24 percent from the acreage sown in 1934-35. In the Province of Buenos Aires, which comprises the most important wheat area of the Argentine, sowings were made on 7,754,000 acres as compared with 8,510,000 acres sown in 1934-35, a decrease of only 9 percent. In the Province of Cordoba, 3,029,000 acres were sown as compared with 5,364,000 acres planted last season, a decline of 43.5 percent. These two provinces, representing the two extremes of this season in percentages of last year's sown areas, together account for about 75 percent of the Argentine wheat crop, and their combined sowings are about 22.3 percent under those of 1934-35.

ARGENTINA: Wheat acreage sown and harvested, 1934-35, and
acreage sown 1935-36, by province

Province	1934-35		1935-36	
	Sown acreage	Harvested acreage	Sown acreage	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Buenos Aires	8,510	8,089	7,754	
Cordoba	5,364	4,488	3,029	
Santa Fe	1,967	1,815	1,265	
La Pampa	1,668	1,619	1,265	
Entre Rios	895	873	687	
Others	408	270	208	
Total	18,812	17,154	14,208	

Official sources.

The condition of the wheat crop as a whole improved during the past month, but, according to a report from Mr. Nyhus, dated November 26, it was just entering a critical period of growth, which extends from late November to around the middle of December. Due to great variation in conditions, even within provinces, final yields are highly problematical. Prospects are for a crop ranging from 147,000,000 to 165,000,000 bushels. The former figure represents the outlook of late October, but during the intervening month, moderate temperatures and frequent rains made for ideal wheat-growing weather in the northern Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe. Consequently, the wheat crop of these provinces presented a more promising appearance than had been thought possible earlier in the season. Only a small portion of the wheat area was ready for harvest, however; most of the fields were still green, with only a small part of the grain beginning to head. In general, it was expected that

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yields in the early sown fields, where stands were thin but heads well filled, would be from fair to good. While prospects had improved in these two provinces and in Entre Rios, unfavorable weather conditions reduced the prospective outturn in the southern provinces.

In the Province of Buenos Aires and also La Pampa, the crop suffered from lack of rain prior to October 19, but subsequent rains provided satisfactory moisture conditions up to late November though the crop is a month late. In western and southwestern Buenos Aires, however, some fields were damaged by drought beyond recovery. Yields on harvested acreage for the province as a whole, as well as for the Territory of La Pampa, are expected to be below last year and are not likely to be above average.

The European bread-grain situation in November a/

Price movements featured the European wheat situation during most of November, the first half of the month being characterized by considerable weakness, followed by a good recovery. These developments appeared largely the result of psychological factors rather than of fundamental changes in the situation. In most other ways the month was not distinguished by any particularly new or significant developments. Fall seedings progressed in the usual way, although heavy rains in France and England caused some delay, and continued dryness was noted in several eastern and southern sections of Central Europe.

Imports continued to be generally restricted in volume and to date this season are slightly below the total for the corresponding period of 1934. An upward trend is expected before long, however, especially in imports to the United Kingdom. The sale of cheap wheat from France was a factor contributing to the weaker price sentiment, although only limited quantities were involved. Russian offerings declined as did those from the Danube Basin. Some reduction from earlier estimates is expected in the volume of wheat exports from Danubian countries during 1935-36, most of which have originated so far in Rumania.

Fall seedings and crop conditions

Fall wheat and fall rye were planted in most parts of Europe under generally fair to good conditions. The new crops were reported to be average or above in most districts although generally below the condition of plantings in the fall of 1934, when the weather was unusually mild and favorable for the germination of the new crops. Although rains have fallen in most countries, even to an excess in France and England, there have been many reports of a deficiency in moisture this season. In parts of the Danube Basin, western Poland, some sections of Germany and Czechoslovakia, in Morocco, and in fact

a/ From a report of the Berlin Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, based in part on information furnished by the offices in Paris, Belgrade, and London.

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in nearly all districts where the drought was most noticeable during the past summer, fall rains had not been sufficient by late November to overcome the deficiency in sub-soil moisture.

No definite reports on seedings were received in November. As indicated earlier in the season, Italy has made every effort to plant a full acreage and cultural care has not been spared. Lower prices were believed to have restricted slightly the area in France and also to have reduced the application of fertilizer. Czechoslovakia may reduce the wheat acreage significantly although perhaps not to the full extent of the decreed 8 percent. In Germany, winter wheat acreage was expected to be equal to or slightly below that of last year. This was due to the new fixed price relationships which place wheat at a slight disadvantage compared with other grains. In Spain, as well as in northern Africa, the volume of plantings will depend largely upon ensuing weather conditions. In the United Kingdom, it was indicated that growers had drilled a full area to wheat.

Fall seedings in the Danube Basin were practically completed in Hungary and Yugoslavia by November 15, but they continued actively in Rumania and Bulgaria. Although the prolonged dryness during the fall delayed seedings in the Basin as a whole, with a continuation of the favorable weather of late November, it was thought that a normal acreage of winter wheat and winter rye might be obtained. Good prices, especially for export to Italy, stimulated the use of fertilizer in Hungary, where it was hoped that at least a full acreage could be planted.

Market situation

European import buying of overseas wheat was quiet during the first half of November, largely because of declining prices. A great number of psychological factors combined to produce the downward tendency evident at the end of October and during the first half of November. In the second half of November, prices of foreign wheat rallied, however, and sentiment was considerably improved. Limited offerings from Russia and the Danube Basin, particularly the decision of Rumania not to sell wheat except against foreign exchange, as well as increased demand from the United Kingdom and western Europe, contributed to the strengthening of values. It was becoming evident that European demand was gaining inherent strength; important markets have been depending almost altogether upon home supplies, but these are getting low and will have to be increasingly supplemented and eventually replaced by imports. It is still true, nevertheless, that practically all of the increase in European import needs this season over last will be covered, or possibly more than covered, by an increase in the exports from Russia and the Danube Basin.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Trading in domestic wheat on the various European markets was of fair volume during November, with farm marketings high in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, and Sweden. Pressing offers of 1934 wheat by cooperatives were reported from France, and it was expected that some new wheat exports from France would be authorized. Farm offerings were light in Italy and Poland. Prices of domestic wheat tended to recede in France and Sweden, while firm tendencies prevailed in Austria and Poland.

Government aid and organizational measures

The measures taken during November were relatively unimportant, with the exception of a change in the French wheat legislation which is discussed on page 861. In Italy, the import system on a number of agricultural products has been somewhat modified; imports of wheat and semolina are now under the control of currency authorities rather than of the import organization alone. In view of the decline in world prices, sliding scale taxes and surtariffs on grain imports in Denmark and Czechoslovakia, respectively, were increased on November 1. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, quota payments to the wheat commission by importers and millers of flour have been reduced somewhat.

The Soviet Union

Exports of Russian wheat through the southern ports in November were only half as large as during the preceding month and slightly below those for November 1933. (Since exports in 1934-35 were insignificant, comparison can be properly made only with 1933-34 when a crop more nearly similar in size to this year's was harvested.) The following table shows wheat exports both through the southern ports and total shipments from the Soviet Union.

Month	South-Russian wheat shipments a/		Total wheat shipments b/	
	1933	1935	1933	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July.....	---	---	1	44
August.....	712	2,664	1,998	3,889
September.....	5,152	3,888	6,137	7,323
October.....	4,592	8,464	5,521	---
November.....	4,520	4,312	5,866	---
Total	14,976	19,328	19,523	---

a/ Shipments from south Russian ports reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News. Inasmuch as these shipments are reported weekly, the monthly cumulation represents in some cases slightly less or more than a full calendar month. b/ Shipments through all ports and land frontiers for a full calendar month, reported in the monthly Statistical Review of Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R.

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Total South Russian exports for the first 5 months of the current marketing year exceeded those for a similar period in 1933. As indicated by the table on the preceding page, shipments through the South Russian ports in 1933 accounted for the bulk of Soviet exports, but in making comparisons, the variation in the sources of statistics and a slight discrepancy in the period of compilation should be borne in mind.

It is still believed that Soviet wheat exports for the whole season may somewhat exceed those of 1933-34 (when 34,000,000 bushels were shipped), but they should not be a particularly bearish feature in this year's marketing situation. During the past 5 years from two thirds to three fourths of the total Russian wheat exports were made by December. It does not seem unlikely this season, however, that a somewhat larger proportion of the exports may be made during the last half of the marketing year. The factor favorable to Soviet exports is a fairly well maintained price level in the foreign markets.

A factor which may exert some negative influence is a possible slightly downward revision of the potential export surplus of the southern regions. Recent comments by Soviet officials would seem to indicate that the outturn in Ukraine now appears to have been somewhat less than was expected earlier. On the other hand, procurings in that section have been reported fully executed early in the season and most observers agree that the crop there is far superior to that of a year ago, even though it compared less favorably with 1933 than was indicated earlier in the season. It should be borne in mind that the relationship between the potential exportable surplus and actual exports is frequently not a very close one in the Soviet Union where foreign trade is a government monopoly.

Grain procurings

For the first time this season, a figure on the quantity of grain procured is now mentioned. In an economic survey for the past 10 months published in "Izvestia" (November 23, 1935) it was indicated that procurings of all grains up to November 10 this year had amounted to 1,493,900,000 poods as compared with 1,309,000 in 1934. This is equivalent to 26,974,000 and 23,641,000 short tons respectively. While no details are given, it appears likely that these figures apply to grain deliveries from all sources, excluding Government purchases of grain on the free market.

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Conditions of fall sowings

The last 10 days of October were characterized by good rains over most of European Russia, while the first 20 days of November were mostly dry. For the greater part of the country, normal sprouting conditions may be assumed, but a less favorable situation apparently exists in parts of the south as a result of a dry autumn. Thus, for example, a recent report for the important winter wheat Odessa region of Ukraine indicated that rainfall there has been only a fraction of normal this autumn and concern was felt for the winter crops. Despite the rains that occurred at the end of October, therefore, the supply of soil moisture is probably insufficient in this as well as in some other sections of the south, including the valley of the river Don.

The Shanghai wheat market

The Shanghai wheat and flour market declined sharply in the week ended December 6, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This was attributed to lower quotations on foreign wheat and the poor flour demand from Tientsin, which has resulted from the political situation in North China. The first purchase of foreign wheat recorded in China since last July took place early in the week, when Shanghai mills booked 187,000 bushels of Australian new-crop wheat. Stocks of wheat in Shanghai were very short, and mills could obtain from the interior only about half enough grain to meet the current rate of daily requirements. Transactions in foreign wheat were expected to be made as soon as prices reached a level conducive to import business. Shanghai mills continued to operate at only 40-percent capacity, with flour demand poor. Flour stocks increased slightly as shipments to North China declined, but they were still below average.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for December-January shipment, were quoted in cents per bushel as follows: Australian from New South Wales 87, Argentine 90, Danubian 88, Canadian No. 4, 96, Western White No. 2, 104, domestic standard for December delivery 79. Domestic flour for December delivery was 89 cents per bag of 49 pounds, January 90 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, \$3.34 per barrel of 196 pounds. Flour imports into South Manchuria during October were reported by the United States Consul at Dairen as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: From Japan 544,000 bags, (1,075,000), Australia 186,000 (1,304,000), Chosen 7,000 (12,000), Shanghai 0, (453,000), total 737,000 bags (2,844,000).

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FEED GRAINSImports of feed grains into United States smaller

With the larger 1935 harvest of feed grains, imports of foreign feeds into the United States declined sharply. Foreign corn and feed wheat continued to enter this country even after the harvest of about an average oats and barley crop and a better-than-average supply of hay. Except for corn, however, imports of feed grains in recent months have been much smaller than a year ago. Imports of corn in the year ended June 1935 totaled 20,427,064 bushels, of oats 15,614,175, of barley 10,978,125, of feed wheat 8,146,044 bushels, and of hay 38,182 short tons. Oats imports receded sharply in July, while the decline in barley and hay took place in August. Imports of corn reached record proportions in August, but since that month have declined. The October imports of wheat unfit for human consumption were the smallest since October 1934. See table on imports of feed grains and hay into the United States, page 893.

Arrivals of foreign feed grains at the Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports during November (November 1 - December 5, or 5 calendar weeks) suggested a continuation of the prevailing downward trend in the imports of feed grains and included 2,006,000 bushels of corn, 1,278,000 bushels of feed wheat, and 190,000 bushels of barley. No oats were included among the arrivals. Despite the decline of corn prices from the scarcity level of 1934-35 to one based on more plentiful supplies, prices of Argentine corn are still lower than domestic corn at several coastal markets.

With a large 1935 domestic barley crop and the seasonal decline in beer consumption in September and October, imports of barley malt have declined since July. The quality of the United States barley crop east of the Rocky Mountains was materially lower than was that of 1934 because of rains at harvest time. The quality of the 1934 crop was also low because of the drought.

COTTONJapanese cotton imports low in October

The Japanese raw cotton imports during October amounted to 154,906 bales of 500 pounds as against the 5-year October average of 183,756 bales, according to a report received from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Fred J. Rossiter at Shanghai (quoting Vice Consul McConaughy at Kobe). The American and Indian exports of cotton to Japan in October were 59,383 and 70,178 bales, respectively, in comparison with a 5-year October average of 100,000 bales of American and 56,700 bales of Indian.

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The October decline in cotton imports is attributed, in part, to small arrivals of American cotton. Japanese mills delayed purchases, looking forward to a decline of prices, but eventually they were obliged to place orders, and recent purchases have been fairly heavy. November imports were expected to be larger, due to a greater amount of American cotton already under shipment to Japan.

The October cotton stocks amounted to 178,000 bales, of which Indian cotton accounted for 111,000 and American for 42,000 bales. This compares with a 5-year average at the end of October, reaching a total of 347,000 bales, of which 202,000 bales were American cotton. Prices of American and Indian cotton advanced during October, but that of Indian rose more sharply. During October, American cotton was priced 19.6 percent higher than Indian Akola; in September the difference stood at 26.8 percent. The pronounced rise of Indian cotton is partly attributed to an increased demand for this cotton on account of the scarcity of American. It is held that the high price of American cotton still continues to have some adverse effects on purchases.

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F R U I T S , V E G E T A B L E S , A N D N U T S

Cuba plans closer control of vegetable exports

Conferences between representatives of the Cuban Department of Agriculture and the Association of Fruit and Vegetable Growers and Exporters have resulted recently in the preparation of a law to govern grading, packing, and inspection of Cuban winter vegetables for export. Heretofore, certain regulations have been applied to a few products, but the provisions now prepared for enactment into law cover all leading Cuban winter vegetables shipped to American markets. According to Harold S. Tewell, American Consul at Habana, the new law is expected to be in force for the coming season. For details, see release F.S. V-106, "Cuban Vegetable Export Regulations", copies of which may be secured by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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L I V E S T O C K , M E A T , A N D W O O L

Cattle slaughter increased in Uruguay

Cattle slaughter in Uruguay reached 865,493 head in the period January-October 1935, according to Vice Consul A. E. Lippincott at Montevideo. The current figure represents an increase of 18 percent over

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the corresponding 1934 total. The cattle slaughter for each month of 1935 exceeded that of the corresponding month a year earlier in all cases except October. The sheep and lamb slaughterings in the 1935 period reached 468,311 head, a decline of 16 percent below the corresponding 1934 figure. The sheep and lamb killings for 1935 were somewhat in excess of 1934 figures through September. In October, however, killings of sheep and lambs were less than half as large as in October 1934. The 1935 slaughter of hogs through October, at about 48,000 head, was slightly larger than the corresponding 1934 slaughter. See table, page 896.

British cured-pork quota extended at existing rate

The total import quota for cured pork set by Great Britain for the first 6 weeks of 1936 is 64,853,000 pounds, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at London. This figure represents an extension of the rate of weekly quotas established for the last 3 months of 1935, and is a decrease of 16 percent from the quota for the first 6 weeks of 1935. The United States continues to receive an allotment of 8.1 percent of the total quota. On that basis, the United States quota for the first 6 weeks of 1936 will be approximately 5,253,000 pounds, or about 876,000 pounds per week.

The British cured-pork import quotas are fixed from time to time on the basis of contracts made by British producers to deliver domestic hogs to pork-curing establishments. Anticipated arrivals from Empire countries also influence the quotas set for other countries. Continuation of the rate of quota imports prevailing in the last 3 months of 1935 suggests that deliveries of bacon pigs are not expected to show any increase during the early weeks of 1936.

In administering the quota system, the British authorities make initial allocations to cover any given quota period. These allocations, however, are subject to certain adjustments with respect to overshipments or undershipments made by the several supplying countries in previous quota periods. In establishing the quota for the first 6 weeks of 1936, the original quota for the last 3 months of 1935 was used as a base. The adjusted quota for those 3 months, however, was considerably larger than the basic quota. Taking this fact into consideration, it would seem that the total allotments for the first 6 weeks of 1936 are 2,500,000 pounds smaller than the comparable adjusted quota for the last 6 weeks of 1935. In the case of the United States, the quantity involved in the 1936 quota is the same as the quota for the last 6 weeks of 1935. See table, page 896.

The fresh pork quota allotted to the United States for the first 3 months of 1936 is placed at 40,900 hundredweight (4,580,000 pounds), including 2,300 hundredweight (257,600 pounds) imported for curing. The figures are the same as those in force during the first quarter of 1935.

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European wool situation unchanged

Conditions in the continental wool textile industry showed no particular change during October. The slow improvement in business and in mill occupation previously recorded in France has apparently gone on, but with the general level of both still relatively low. In Belgium, conditions remained satisfactory, with mill operations generally maintained on the higher levels of recent months, and with irregularity evident only in the case of the weaving section. In Italy, the war developments and related economic tension have shadowed the general picture of the wool textile industry, but some sections of the industry have benefited from increased home demand, while others were hampered by raw-material shortage or an unfavorable export outlook. In Germany, activity in the wool industry has held at relatively satisfactory levels with trading generally good, though reduced at the end of October under the influence of unfavorable developments in textile retail sales.

Wool imports into continental European countries have shown no outstanding changes in recent months, but it has been noted that during the past several months imports of raw wool into France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland have arisen to above last year's levels, after being consistently below earlier in the year. Top stocks in Germany and Italy continued their downward movement and have reached record low points in both countries. In France and Belgium, stocks of top are at normal levels.

The Italian wool situation continues under the influence of military activities and the various restrictions imposed to protect the precarious economic position of the country. Top stocks in Italian combing establishments are at very low levels, amounting at the end of October to only one third of what they were a year ago. Prices for wool, semi-manufactured and manufactured products were generally on the increase, despite attempts at control. October trading in domestic wools and noils was active, but Italian participation in purchases on overseas markets remains limited. Occupation in the industry is irregular, with some sections favored by increased domestic demand, but others, dependent on export outlets, greatly hampered by the uncertain outlook for future sales abroad.

A recent report of the German Institute for Business Research states that the wool industry during the past year and a half has been forced into considerable reorganization, largely as a result of temporary difficulties in the procurement of raw materials. The cotton industry, the Institute points out, can shift from one type to another and can even use, with existing machinery, raw materials other than cotton. In the wool industry, the situation is entirely different, and the industry in some cases has been forced to curtail operations considerably or to install new machinery. Both methods of coping with a difficult raw-material situation

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have tended to raise costs considerably, and prices obtained have been regarded by the industry as largely unsatisfactory. The raw-material supply, the Institute points out, has improved somewhat since the low point of the summer of 1934. The agreement with South Africa, in particular, as well as imports of wool from Turkey and some other countries are said to have relieved the situation considerably.

Imports of raw wool into Germany were seasonably low in recent months. January-September imports were also considerably below previous years, but nevertheless of fair volume. The most important sources of supplies in the 1934-35 season just ended were South Africa and Argentina, which were far ahead of Australia and Uruguay. Australia formerly was by far the most important supplier of raw wool. Imports of scoured wool in January-September were relatively high and above last year. Scoured wool imports into Germany came for the most part from England and Australia, with Belgium ranking third. Importation of top from January to September was higher than last year and mostly supplied by England and France.

Top stocks in Germany have continued their downward movement and have shown a particularly heavy decline in the month of October. The present level is only about 33 percent of the level at the end of October 1933 and the lowest in many years.

I M P O R T A N T C H A N G E S I N F R E N C H W H E A T L E G I S L A T I O N a/

Since 1929, when France first experienced overproduction of wheat, the French Government has adopted various measures for the valorization of wheat. Broadly speaking, these measures consisted of limitation of supplies, reduction of accumulated surpluses, and support of prices. An attempt to limit wheat supplies was made through the prohibition of wheat imports and the control of domestic production. Imports were successfully stopped (except from French possessions) by means of a high tariff, rigid mixing regulations, and import licenses. The effort to restrict domestic production was not as successful, however, due mainly to inadequate legislation.

The measure regarding the reduction of wheat supplies within France's borders was partially successful. This reduction was achieved through denaturing and exporting wheat, as well as through the reduction of the rate of flour extraction. Price supporting was attempted through subsidized storage and carry-over and through the application of a fixed minimum price. The wheat-storage program turned out to be partially successful, offsetting

a/ Based on a report by L. D. Mallory, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Paris.

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the short crop in 1935, while price-fixing succeeded in maintaining prices above the level to which they would have declined under natural competitive conditions, although not as high as desired by the wheat producers.

The degree of success achieved through the various measures mentioned above, together with the short wheat crop of 1935, has necessitated a revision of the French wheat legislation. A new decree-law issued on October 31, 1935, and amended on November 7, 1935, introduced some important changes:

1. Abolition of subsidized removal of wheat surplus.
2. Government confiscation of future wheat surpluses.
3. Abolition of the production tax.
4. Rigid control of the milling industry.

Except for these changes, the new decree-law leaves the general framework of wheat legislation unchanged. In other words, the high import tariff, mixing regulations, import licenses, and other measures for supporting wheat prices remain as they were.

Abolition of subsidized removal of wheat surplus

Two causes are responsible for the decision to do away with the subsidization of surplus removal through export bounties and denaturing. The first is the economy program of the present Government and its attempt to reduce the budget, and second, the short 1935 wheat crop. While the subsidization of wheat exports and denaturing was effective in reducing the surplus, it required a heavy expenditure averaging 45 francs per quintal (\$0.80 per bushel) for denaturing and 75 francs (\$1.35 per bushel) for export. Such expenditures amounted to hundreds of millions of francs and were a steady drain on the French budget.

It is now thought that in case future wheat surpluses are to be removed through subsidized exports and denaturing of wheat, it will probably be difficult to have the Parliament vote the necessary funds because the financial situation of the country will make large subsidies unpopular. The short wheat crop of 1935 has also had a strong effect in the decision to stop export and denaturing subsidies. The present wheat surplus in France will probably be absorbed as a result of this short crop, in which case the surplus problem will have been solved by the end of the current crop year.

Government confiscation of future wheat surpluses

The new program for the elimination of future wheat surpluses consists in the outright confiscation of this surplus by the Government. The new decree-law issued on October 31, 1935, authorizes the establish-

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ment in each department (county) of a commission consisting of nine members charged with making a yearly estimate of the wheat crop, the results of such estimates to be sent to the Department of Agriculture before September 5 of each year.

When the mixing regulations require the use of 100 percent domestic wheat (as is the case at present), the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to dispose of any wheat surplus as follows: After ascertaining the opinion of the Presidents of the Chambers of Agriculture, and in consultation with an inter-professional committee yet to be established, a decree may be passed before September 30 of the year involved to fix the amount of surplus to be eliminated from the market in the form of wheat or flour by exportation, denaturing, or the setting up of reserve stocks. Under this section of the new decree-law, the wheat and flour to be eliminated shall be obligatorily removed at the mill without payment. In other words, whenever it is agreed that there exists a wheat surplus in the country, the Government will allocate, by decree, the quantities to be eliminated from the market in the various producing sections. Such quantities will be taken over by specified mills and kept at the disposal of the Government.

This surplus wheat is to be given up by the producer, without compensation. Once stored at the mills it becomes the property of the Government, to be disposed of at its discretion through denaturing, exportation, or the setting up of further security stocks. It is not easy to forecast how successful this method of surplus disposition will be in case it is actually put in practice. As a measure, however, it has the advantage of depending directly on the Government's authority for the disposition of wheat surpluses without any outlay of funds. Whether the producers will be willing to give up any surplus wheat without compensation will probably depend upon the strength of the administration and the rigidity with which the regulations are applied.

Abolition of the producing tax

The reason for the abolition of the tax paid by wheat producers, to become effective January 1, 1936, is twofold: First, a desire to satisfy the demands of organized agricultural groups, which have protested against the low wheat prices realized in recent months, and, second, as a compensation for future confiscation of surplus wheat.

After the passage of the law of December 24, 1934, it was hoped that the new measures adopted and the removal of a good portion of the surplus through exports and denaturing would improve the price structure. Moreover, more optimism prevailed last summer when it was announced that the new wheat crop would be short. In spite of the greatly improved statistical position, however, the market remained weak. In fact, a low price was reached in July and August 1935, for free wheat at Paris, which was equivalent to 60 francs per quintal (\$1.07 per bushel) at country

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN FRENCH WHEAT LEGISLATION, CONT'D

points, and charges that sales were effected by farmers at as low as 50 francs per quintal (\$0.89 per bushel) were made at the time. Although arrangements made by the Government for advances to wheat producers to provide ready cash and enable them to hold their wheat off the market had a stimulating effect, generally the price of wheat has not been much above 80 francs per quintal (\$1.43 per bushel).

With these low prices, wheat producers complained about the payment of the production tax of 4 francs per quintal (\$0.07 per bushel). They claimed that they were willing to bear their share of the cost of carrying out the wheat valorization program provided they received "reasonable" returns for their product, but that with such prevailing low prices the tax should not be collected. Political pressure was also brought to bear by various powerful agricultural and professional groups. The decision to abolish this tax was adopted, however, only after the new outline for the removal of the future surpluses, mentioned above, had been agreed upon.

To make up for the loss of revenue which will result from the abolition of the production tax and to continue the control and price-supporting program, the financial provisions of the Special Wheat Account as set up under previous legislation have been extended by one year to December 31, 1936. It will be recalled here that, under previous laws, returns from both milling and production taxes were to pay off a loan required for surplus disposition under the Special Wheat Account. With the new legislation abolishing the production tax, effective January 1, 1936, it is provided that 10 percent of the milling tax may be deducted for the control fund. Partly to provide funds and partly to permit a check of the milling industry, another feature of the new law provides for the payment of a license fee by each mill. This fee will be paid annually and ranges from 100 francs (\$6.60) for mills grinding less than 3,000 quintals (11,000 bushels) of wheat a year, to 5,000 francs (\$330) for mills grinding more than 50,000 quintals (183,700 bushels) annually. Moreover, additional funds also may be derived from "proceeds of the sale of wheat and flour collected at the mill for the Government".

Rigid control of the milling industry

Another feature of the new law is the adoption of regulations for a more rigid control of the French milling industry. This further control of French wheat mills has been advocated on various occasions by the wheat producers who believe that an excess of mill capacity over strict needs has been a price-depressing factor. The new legislation regarding the control of mills consists of two principal phases, limitation of total grindings and prevention of increase in mill capacity. In the case of limitation of total grindings, the new law stipulates that "in no case may the actual grinding of each mill amount to more than the maximum declared by it during one of the years 1932, 1934, or 1935". It is doubtful, however, that this will materially reduce the total amount of grain handled as each mill will probably choose the best one of the three years indicated, thus providing a total larger than in any individual year.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN FRENCH WHEAT LEGISLATION, CONT'D

It is also interesting to note that during the year 1932 the large urban mills are said to have worked at high capacity, while during 1934 and 1935, because of the operation of the wheat program, the trend in grindings was toward the small country mills. Thus in the three years chosen, both large and small mills are favored, and it is doubtful whether present grindings will be limited by this feature of the new law. Another means of limiting grindings, as indicated in the law, is a voluntary industrial control. A professional Milling Trade Committee, supposed to represent all milling interests, presided over by a State Counsellor, is established.

The function of this Committee is to draw up every year proposals to fix the quantity of domestic wheat which each mill shall be authorized to grind. Mills with a capacity of less than 3,000 quintals (11,000 bushels) per year are not to be subject to quota. Also, in order not to antagonize the milling interests, the new law stipulates that the proposals of the Milling Trade Committee shall be sanctioned by the Secretary of Agriculture and carried out only if they are agreed upon by three fourths of the millers concerned and if this number of millers grind at least two thirds of the quantity of wheat subject to quota.

Regarding the prevention of increase in mill capacity, the law stipulates that new mills under construction shall have their grinding capacity fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mills closed since January 1, 1930, may be reopened only if their machinery has not been dismantled. Another stipulation is that from November 1, 1935, the building of new mills is prohibited as is also the reopening of mills closed before January 1, 1930. A further provision stipulates that an increase in the grinding capacity of active mills is prohibited, either by raising the output of present machinery or by combining several concerns. Should the needs of national defense so require, however, these provisions may be altered by decree.

This decree-law of October 30, 1935, was issued under the exceptional powers granted the French Government for the defense of the franc and must be submitted to Parliament for ratification. Moreover, while the law has been issued already, it is possible that it may not be fully complemented by the necessary decrees and administrative orders.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

The volume of both agricultural and industrial exports from the United States advanced in October, the former moving from 55 percent of the 1923-1932 average in September to 60 percent, and the latter from 70 to 74 percent. From the standpoint of value, agricultural exports declined slightly in terms of the 10-year average, falling from 47 percent in September to 45 percent in October, but the value of industrial exports gained a point, reaching 60 percent of the 10-year base. See chart opposite following page.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES: Monthly indexes of agricultural and industrial exports, July to October, 1935, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-1932 average = 100)

Classification	Volume				Value			
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	July	August	Sept.	Oct.
Agricultural exports...	50	41	55	60	47	44	47	45
Industrial exports <u>a/</u> ...	77	74	70	74	60	60	59	60

a/ Includes all important non-agricultural products except crude materials such as coal, crude petroleum, phosphate rock, and unrefined copper.

In the first four months of the current fiscal year industrial exports have tended to level off at a volume equal to about 75 percent of the 10-year average and a value equal to approximately 60 percent of the average. Moreover, there has been little real fluctuation in the export of manufactured goods since the beginning of the 1934-35 fiscal year. Agricultural exports have thus far in the current season shown only a hesitant recovery from the extremely low levels prevailing last year as a result of the unprecedented drought. a/

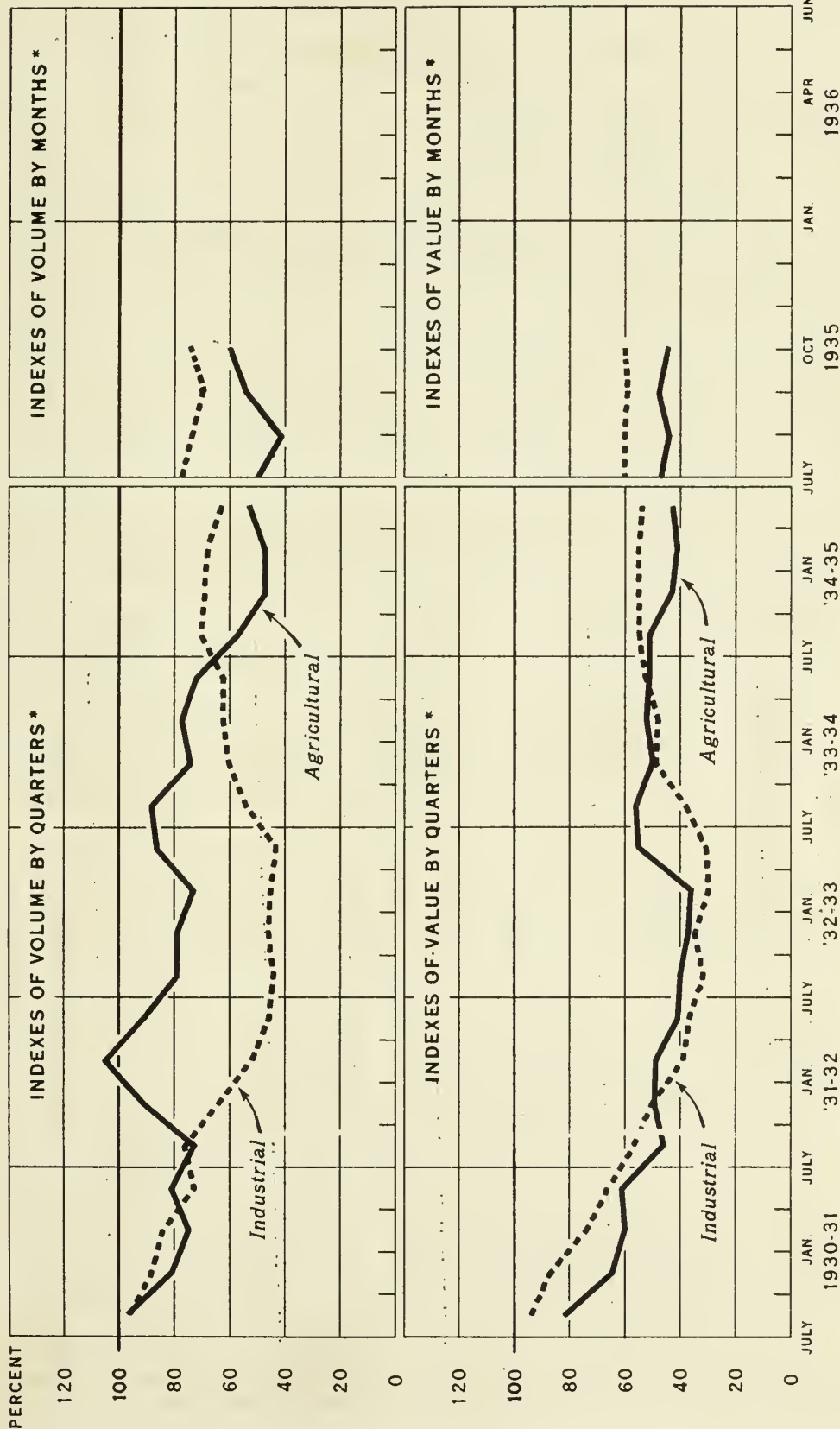
The value of farm exports is practically unchanged from the levels of the later months of the 1934-35 season. An increase in the volume of cotton exports and modest advances in the volume of exports of a number of minor farm commodities have contributed to a general rise in the quantity of agricultural exports. The apparent failure of the total value of these exports to follow the same upward trend as volume can be partially explained by a decline in the per-unit returns from exported cotton. The unit export value, which can be taken as an indication of price, has decreased noticeably since September. Unit export values for the season are as follows: July 12.8 cents per pound; August 12.8, September 12.2, and October 12.0 cents per pound. As cotton bulks so large in the total of agricultural exports, an increase in quantity exported associated with a decrease in price is apt to be registered in the "all agricultural" index as an increase in volume and a relative decrease in value.

The exports of a wide number of industrial items showed small increases during October. The most significant gains were made in the exportation of electrical machinery (particularly radio apparatus), metal working machinery, and automobiles, parts, and accessories. The advance in automobile exports was especially pronounced in the low-priced field which resulted in a much larger increase in the number than in the total value of passenger cars exported. Changes in the character of industrial export trade, similar to the case just described tend to explain the October situation where the volume of industrial exports rose more than did the value.

a/ For quarterly indexes (actual numbers) of agricultural and industrial exports 1930-31 to 1934-35 see "Foreign Crops and Markets", Nov. 11, 1935, page 660.

UNITED STATES: INDEXES OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS: QUARTERLY 1930-31-1934-35 AND MONTHLY 1935-36

10-YEAR AVERAGE (1923-32=100)



* SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS ELIMINATED

Δ "INDUSTRIAL" INCLUDES ALL IMPORTANT NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE MATERIALS SUCH AS COAL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, PHOSPHATE ROCK, AND UNREFINED COPPER

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL REEXPORTS, 1934-35

Exports from the United States of foreign products, or the so-called reexports, represent imported goods which are afterward exported. These reexports of farm products, though comparatively unimportant, show a very decided downward trend, both in point of value and in relation to total reexports. In 1934-35, reexports of agricultural products, exclusive of forest products, were valued at \$20,260,000, which was 57 percent of all reexported merchandise. In 1919-20, farm products reexported from the United States had a value of \$128,191,000, or 80 percent of all reexports. The items of greatest importance in the reexport trade are crude rubber, raw silk, and coffee, the two former items going largely to Canada and Mexico and the coffee mostly to continental Europe. Other products reexported in considerable volume are cacao beans, bristles, hides and skins, tung, palm and palm kernel oils, wool, bananas, leaf tobacco, and manila fiber.

UNITED STATES: Value of agricultural reexports (foreign merchandise)
compared with total, 1920 - 1935

Year ended June 30	Total	Agricultural				Percent of total Excluding forest products
		Excluding forest products	Forest products	Including forest products	Per-	
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	cent
1920	159,680	128,191	5,380	133,571		80.4
1921	130,626	90,739	4,043	94,782		69.5
1922	71,247	43,589	2,315	45,904		61.2
1923	70,051	48,393	1,955	50,348		69.1
1924	87,683	62,719	1,563	64,282		71.5
1925	86,426	64,168	1,290	65,458		74.2
1926	100,234	75,162	1,450	76,612		75.0
1927	100,753	72,222	1,365	73,587		71.7
1928	103,733	73,391	1,528	74,919		70.7
1929	89,513	63,942	2,157	66,099		71.4
1930	75,895	50,670	1,382	52,052		66.8
1931	51,873	28,791	858	29,649		55.5
1932	40,248	22,692	409	23,101		56.4
1933	26,936	14,763	297	15,060		54.8
1934	33,236	21,228	400	21,628		63.9
1935 Prelim.	35,767	20,260	367	20,627		56.6

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1921-1926, January and June issues, 1927-1934, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from the
United States, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Edible.....	No.	a/	a/	6	a/
Inedible.....		b/	b/	6	4
Total animals, live.....				12	4
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter.....	Lb.	118	440	15	72
Cheese.....	Lb.	163	138	38	29
Milk, condensed and evaporated	Lb.	342	470	101	169
Total dairy products.....	Lb.	623	1,048	154	270
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Egg albumen.....	Lb.	48	23	22	13
Eggs, frozen, dried or canned..	Lb.	642	69	120	8
Total eggs & egg products....	Lb.	690	92	142	21
<u>Hides & skins, raw (except furs):</u>					
Cattle hides-					
Dry.....	Lb.	628	1,135	72	120
Wet.....	Lb.	1,060	1,154	110	116
Goat and kid skins.....	Lb.	511	267	146	69
Kip and calfskins-					
Dry.....	Lb.	148	38	41	11
Wet.....	Lb.	44	112	5	20
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Dry.....	Lb.	382	53	48	10
Wet.....	Lb.	362	460	78	70
Other hides and skins.....	Lb.	242	316	118	77
Total hides and skins.....	Lb.	3,377	3,535	618	493
<u>Meat and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	1	5	a/	a/
Prepared and preserved.....	Lb.	103	30	17	6
Other meats.....	Lb.	36	26	7	4
Total meats.....	Lb.	140	61	24	10
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	37	83	27	120
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Animal fats and oils, edible..	Lb.	0	1	0	a/
Animal oils, fats and greases, inedible.....	Lb.	15	238	a/	14
Total oils & fats, animal	Lb.	15	239	a/	14
Total meats, meat products, oils and fats.....	Lb.	192	383	51	144
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	2,752	3,186	4,639	4,399

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from the
United States, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
<u>Wool, unmanufactured:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Carpet wool.....	Lb.	285	77	32	16
Clothing wool.....	Lb.	203	256	27	33
Combing wool.....	Lb.	3,635	1,377	692	273
Hair, Angora, Cashmere, etc.	Lb.	133	339	26	64
Total wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	4,256	2,049	777	386
<u>Miscellaneous animal products:</u>					
Bristles.....	Lb.	568	456	476	540
Hair, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	280	166	46	33
Other animal prod., edible....	b/	b/	b/	18	8
Other animal prod., inedible..	b/	b/	b/	45	64
Total animals & animal prod.				6,978	6,362
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa beans.....	Lb.	9,541	9,794	548	593
Cocoa and chocolate.....	Lb.	438	714	20	38
Coffee	Lb.	14,574	9,836	1,636	1,130
Cotton, unmf'd. (478 lbs.).....	Bale	14	7	893	504
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Bananas.....	Bunch	291	223	503	370
Dates.....	Lb.	2,625	1,798	91	60
Figs.....	Lb.	97	93	6	8
Grapes.....	Lb.	162	154	17	13
Lemons.....	Box	3	a/	7	1
Olives.....	Gal.	64	141	38	68
Pineapples.....	Box	9	12	14	24
Other fruits, fresh, etc.	Lb.	388	351	26	18
Total fruits & preparations				702	562
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Rice-					
Cleaned.....	Lb.	5,623	3,831	192	126
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	244	237	9	2
Wheat.....	Bu.	21	184	18	161
Wheat flour	Bbl.	a/	a/	a/	2
Other grains & preparations	b/	b/	b/	25	187
Total grains & preparations				244	478
<u>Nuts:</u>					
Almonds, sweet.....	Lb.	70	25	16	4
Brazil or cream.....	Lb.	302	416	33	39
Filberts.....	Lb.	255	244	33	16
Peanuts.....	Lb.	a/	1	a/	a/
Walnuts.....	Lb.	227	228	24	31
Other nuts, edible.....	Lb.	358	285	43	42
Total nuts.....	Lb.	1,212	1,199	149	132

Continued -

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from the
United States, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd**

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		prelin.	prelin.	prelin.	prelin.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Oilseeds and oilseed products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Oilseeds-</u>					
Copra	Lb.	13,477	11,088	234	215
Other oilseeds	Lb.	72	265	3	7
Total oilseeds	Lb.	13,549	11,353	237	222
Copra, oil-cake residue	Lb.	260	41	4	1
<u>Oils-</u>					
<u>Expressed-</u>					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	2	71	a/	9
Coconut oil	Lb.	3,938	2,716	135	80
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	43	55	6	10
Palm & palm kernel oil ...	Lb.	1,630	10,892	62	442
Peanut oil	Lb.	3	503	a/	32
Soybean oil	Lb.	0	78	0	3
Tung oil	Lb.	5,184	4,902	338	482
Vegetable wax	Lb.	823	1,186	140	258
Other ex., oils and fats..	Lb.	729	2,103	46	125
Total oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	12,352	22,506	727	1,441
<u>Essential and distilled-</u>					
Lemon oil	Lb.	4	2	4	2
Other essential & dist. ..	Lb.	131	150	132	162
Total essential or dist.	Lb.	135	152	136	164
Total vegetable oils .	Lb.	12,487	22,658	863	1,605
<u>Rubber and similar gum:</u>					
Balata	Lb.	190	209	36	59
Guayule	Lb.	99	0	11	0
Gutta-percha, rubber substitutes and scrap	Lb.	12	31	3	5
Rubber, crude	Lb.	60,494	37,369	4,929	4,612
Total rubber, etc.	Lb.	60,795	37,609	4,979	4,676
<u>Seeds except oilseeds:</u>					
Clover	Lb.	3	7	a/	1
Other seeds, including grass..	Lb.	571	962	28	47
Vegetable and flower seed	Lb.	87	356	16	23
Total seeds except oilseeds	Lb.	661	1,325	44	71
<u>Spices:</u>					
Cinnamon	Lb.	689	638	63	77
Cassia	Lb.	279	231	15	14
Cloves, unground	Lb.	219	164	24	20
Mustard, whole or ground	Lb.	6	27	a/	1
Nutmegs, unground	Lb.	105	195	13	26

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from the
United States, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30--			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Spices, continued:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Pepper, unground.....	Lb.	840	943	87	91
Vanilla beans.....	Lb.	53	48	58	89
Other spices.....	b/	b/	b/	54	62
Total spices.....				314	380
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	3	a/	265	3
Tea.....	Lb.	1,706	815	316	212
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrapper.....	Lb.	185	297	200	328
Other leaf.....	Lb.	620	270	263	153
Total tobacco, unmf'd.....	Lb.	805	567	463	481
Vegetables and preparations:					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	4,282	4,906	94	132
Peas, dried and split.....	Lb.	3,143	3,128	139	150
Mushrooms and truffles.....	Lb.	2	1	1	1
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	120	72	2	1
Other fresh.....	b/	b/	b/	23	10
Farinaceous substances.....	Lb.	992	889	29	31
Vegetables, canned or pres. .	Lb.	26	11	2	1
Pickles, sauces and relishes..	Lb.	159	19	12	2
Other vegetables and prep. .	b/	b/	b/	41	40
Total vegetables & prep. .				343	368
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.	Lb.	1,258	969	267	209
Fibers, vegetable- (2,240 lbs)					
Flax, unmf'd.	"	0	a/	0	19
Hemp, unmf'd.	"	a/	a/	23	32
Istle or Tampico ..	"	1	a/	46	23
Jute & jute butts ..	"	a/	a/	14	20
Kapok	"	a/	a/	44	56
Manila or abaca..	"	3	4	263	324
Sisal or henequen ..	"	14	6	1,143	453
Other unmf'd. fibers ..	"	1	3	11	31
Total vegetable fibers"	Ton	19	13	1,544	958
Bulbs, roots, and corms.....	No.	30	27	2	2
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts.	Lb.	6,028	4,150	127	81
Other veg. food prod. & bev...	b/	b/	b/	201	996
Other inedible veg. products..	b/	b/	b/	89	196
Total vegetable products....				14,250	13,898

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from the
United States, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
<u>Dyeing and tanning materials:</u>					
Myrobalans, quebracho, sumac, etc. crude (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	1	1	30	39
Quebracho extract.....	Lb.	82	336	3	15
Other dyeing & tanning ex.....	Lb.	299	656	17	30
Total dyeing & tanning.....				50	84
<u>Gums, resins, and balsams:</u>					
Camphor, natural and synthetic	Lb.	22	20	9	9
Chicle.....	Lb.	101	2	21	1
Varnish gums and resins-					
Shellac.....	Lb.	88	101	11	27
Other varnish gums & resins.	Lb.	434	269	47	28
Other gums, resins, etc.....	Lb.	688	687	108	109
Total gums, resins, etc. ...	Lb.	1,333	1,079	196	174
<u>Wood:</u>					
Boards, planks, & scantlings-					
Cabinet woods.....	M.ft.	a/	a/	24	13
Hardwood, except cabinet....	M.ft.	a/	a/	4	8
Softwood.....	M.ft.	a/	a/	4	2
Cabinet wood logs.....	M.ft.	a/	a/	72	60
Other logs and timber.....	M.ft.	a/	a/	5	10
Other unmanufactured wood....		b/	b/	7	5
Total wood.....				116	98
<u>Miscellaneous forest products:</u>					
Wood pulp, sulphite(2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	a/	24	5
Other wood pulp "	Ton	a/	a/	a/	a/
Cork, wood, or bark, unmf'd....	Lb.	9	6	1	1
Rattan, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	123	38	13	5
Total forest products.....				400	367
Total vegetable products, incl. rubber & similar gums				14,250	13,898
Total animals and animal products.....				6,978	6,362
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, EXCL. FOREST PRODUCTS.....				21,228	20,260
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INCL. FOREST PRODUCTS.....				21,628	20,627
TOTAL REEXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.....				33,236	35,767

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH TERRITORIES

Trade with Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska is supplementary to and, therefore, not included with the regular export and import statistics of the United States. For this reason the following tables showing the agricultural trade with these territories are published as a separate compilation.

In 1934-35, shipments of farm products to the United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska had a combined value of \$152,417,000. Except for 1932-33, this was the lowest in point of value since 1921-22. More farm products were shipped from the United States to these territories in 1934-35 than in any of the four preceding years, the total amounting to \$51,478,000.

Hawaii

During the year ended June 30, 1935 shipments to the United States from Hawaii were valued at \$91,822,000, a gain over the two preceding years. Sugar accounted for over 60 percent of this total amounting to 953,000 short tons valued at \$56,925,000. This was less than the unusually heavy shipments of 1931-32 and 1932-33, but was, nevertheless, one of the largest on record. Large quantities of canned pineapple from Hawaii are marketed in the United States. In 1934-35 this amounted to 464,555,000 pounds, valued at \$30,534,000, the highest since 1931-32. As evidence of the growing demand for pineapple juice, shipments of this product advanced from 27,000 pounds in 1933-34 to 42,356,000 pounds in 1934-35.

Shipments of farm products from the United States to Hawaii in 1934-35 had a total value of \$19,408,000, the second highest on record. Rice, wheat flour, and feedstuffs, were the most important commodities sent to Hawaii and butter, meats, eggs, and canned milk were also in good demand, all of which moved at higher prices but for some commodities showed a small decrease in volume.

Puerto Rico

Agricultural products shipped to the United States from Puerto Rico in 1934-35 were valued at \$60,401,000, a considerable reduction compared with a year ago when the value stood at \$66,094,000. More than three fourths of this total was sugar, which during the past year amounted to 761,000 short tons valued at \$47,837,000. This was considerably less than the unusually heavy shipments of the four preceding years, but was very much higher than the average for the ten years, 1920-21 to 1929-30. The United States also took an unusually heavy volume of Puerto Rican molasses, the total amounting to 45,396,000 gallons. Short supplies of feedstuffs in this country account for the heavy shipments of molasses, mostly blackstrap used for feed. Unmanufactured tobacco ranks second only to sugar, the total sent to the United States in 1934-35 amounting to 19,974,000 pounds, a gain over the three preceding years. The United States also takes a large quantity of fresh and canned grapefruit and pineapple.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH TERRITORIES, CONT'D

Large quantities of United States rice are sent to Puerto Rico, total shipments to that market in 1934-35 amounting to 227,002,000 pounds, the second highest on record. Puerto Rico also increased takings of canned beef, which rose from 51,000 pounds in 1933-34 to 5,835,000 in 1934-35. Much of this increase is accounted for by shipments of canned beef distributed for relief purposes. Lard, cured and pickled pork, and dairy products are also sent to Puerto Rico in considerable volume.

Alaska

The only items of any consequence received from Alaska are the meat and hides of the reindeer and a small quantity of wool. In 1934-35, the total value of this agricultural trade amounted to only \$194,000. The total value of farm products shipped to Alaska from continental United States in 1934-35 amounted to \$7,938,000, the highest since 1929-30. The most important single item was beverages and fruit juices which were valued at \$1,819,000, or more than double the value of these shipments a year ago. Alaska was also a ready market for fresh, cured and pickled pork, fresh beef, butter, wheat flour, sugar, and all kinds of canned goods, all of which exceeded shipments of a year ago in value, and for most of the items the quantity was also larger this year than last.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE: Value of shipments between continental
United States and non-contiguous territories,
1922 - 1935 a/

Year ended	Shipments to the			Shipments from the		
	United States from			United States to		
June 30	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Alaska	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Alaska
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1922 ...	66,292	53,892	13	12,734	21,926	7,123
1923 ...	93,313	61,801	190	15,976	24,080	8,297
1924 ...	104,267	66,581	365	17,539	23,819	9,016
1925 ...	97,430	70,190	415	17,954	29,710	9,774
1926 ...	105,470	70,385	516	17,806	32,212	9,539
1927 ...	98,600	34,061	720	18,019	32,603	8,737
1928 ...	110,338	82,326	231	19,004	23,146	9,435
1929 ...	103,653	53,333	290	19,348	31,466	9,108
1930 ...	98,097	75,868	511	19,883	23,117	9,257
1931 ...	103,119	75,390	330	17,759	25,062	6,982
1932 ...	92,460	67,769	147	15,795	18,796	5,443
1933 ...	79,993	58,992	65	12,517	17,469	4,920
1934 ...	87,069	66,094	131	16,639	20,393	6,184
1935						
Prelim.	91,822	60,401	194	19,403	24,082	7,988

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ When reported, forest products are included.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Alaska,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Animals, live:	No.	a/	a/	8	9
Reindeer products:					
Meat.....	Lb.	434	803	43	72
Offal.....	Lb.	17	39	2	4
Hides.....	Lb.	71	77	5	11
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	104	125	29	41
Moss, reindeer.....	Lb.	6	0	a/	0
Wood, timber and lumber.....	M.ft.	1	2	44	57
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS					
INCL., FOREST PRODUCTS.....				131	194
TOTAL SHIPMENTS, (ALASKAN PRODUCTS) ALL COMMODITIES...				31,550	44,254

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Animals, live:					
Cattle.....	No.	a/	a/	3	26
Hogs (swine)	No.	a/	a/	4	4
Horses.....	No.	a/	a/	4	16
Other live animals, edible...		b/	b/	5	6
Total live animals.....				16	52
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,511	1,548	379	471
Cheese.....	Lb.	328	346	64	71
Milk-					
Condensed, sweetened.....	Lb.	58	66	9	10
Evaporated, unsweetened...	Lb.	4,511	5,322	273	339
Total dairy products....	Lb.	6,408	7,282	725	891
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	1,507	1,523	346	417

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D				1,000	1,000
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	2,953	3,218	320	418
Beef, canned.....	Lb.	263	324	38	52
Beef & veal, pickled or cured..	Lb.	68	57	7	8
Total beef and veal.....	Lb.	3,284	3,599	365	478
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	390	382	50	54
Pork-					
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides.	Lb.	877	898	164	237
Hams and shoulders, cured...	Lb.	681	638	119	147
Fresh and pickled.....	Lb.	914	913	117	165
Total pork	Lb.	2,472	2,449	400	549
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	489	555	101	126
Sausage-					
Canned.....	Lb.	77	86	14	21
Not canned.....	Lb.	288	331	49	67
Other canned meats.....	Lb.	225	301	52	80
Other meats & sausage casings.....	Lb.	150	140	19	21
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Lard.....	Lb.	356	349	33	45
Other animal oils & fats-					
Edible.....	Lb.	44	65	3	7
Inedible.....	Lb.	93	54	3	2
Total oils and fats, animal.....	Lb.	493	468	39	54
Total meats & meat prod., oils & fats, animal.....	Lb.	7,868	8,311	1,089	1,450
Other animal prod., edible.....	b/	b/	b/	36	37
Other animals and animal products, inedible.....	b/	b/	b/	16	21
Total animals and animal products.....				2,228	2,868
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa and chocolate.....	Lb.	75	86	15	17
Coffee.....	Lb.	897	975	230	250
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Dried or fresh-					
Apples.....	Box	32	34	56	60
Oranges.....	Box	17	18	62	76
Raisins.....	Lb.	214	217	12	13
Other dried or fresh.....	Lb.	2,725	2,874	178	193
Total dried or fresh.....				308	342

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
			prelim.		prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
<u>Fruits: cont'd.</u>					
Prepared or preserved-					
Canned fruits.....	Lb.	2,164	2,097	166	185
Preserved fruits, jellies, etc.	Lb.	326	365	34	44
Total fruits.....				508	571
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Grains-					
Barley.....	Bu.	1	1	a/	1
Corn.....	Bu.	1	1	1	1
Oats.....	Bu.	23	23	13	14
Rice, incl. flour, meal, and broken rice.....	Lb.	999	1,102	45	51
Wheat.....	Bu.	2	1	2	1
Total grains.....				61	68
Meals and flour-					
Cornmeal and flour.....	Bbl.	2	2	9	14
Oatmeal & rolled oats.....	Lb.	451	531	19	26
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	46	47	282	323
Total grains and flour				371	431
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers.....	Lb.	818	956	98	119
Cereal breakfast foods, n.e.s.	Lb.	284	318	31	36
Prepared and mixed feeds...	L. ton	1	1	29	34
Other feeds, including screenings.....	L. ton	1	1	23	25
Other grains & preparations		b/	b/	45	61
Total grains & grain prod.				597	706
Hay (2,240 lb.).....	L. ton	1	1	28	31
Nuts.....	Lb.	122	134	25	31
Oil cake & oil-cake meal.....	L. ton	a/	a/	2	2
<u>Oils and fats, vegetable:</u>					
Oils, expressed-					
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	506	660	54	85
Linseed.....	Lb.	94	93	11	11
Other vegetable oils & fats	Lb.	313	260	40	36
Total oils, expressed....	Lb.	913	1,013	105	132
Seeds, field and garden, except oilseeds.....	Lb.	79	119	12	11
<u>Sugar, molasses, and sirups:</u>					
Molasses and sirups.....	Gal.	33	36	32	35
Sugar, refined (2000 lb.)....	Ton	3	3	304	266
Total sugar, molasses, etc.				336	301

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
Tea	Lb.	127	163	55	76
Vegetables:					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried	Lb.	400	481	22	26
Peas, dried	Lb.	86	69	5	4
Onions	Lb.	1,143	1,177	31	41
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,057	6,009	122	103
Canned	Lb.	3,544	3,290	275	279
Other vegetables & prep.	Lb.	3,095	3,212	144	165
Total vegetables				599	618
Misc. vegetable products:					
Beverages and fruit juices..	Gal.	688	1,081	871	1,819
Starch, incl. corn flour ...	Lb.	60	71	4	5
Other vegetable food prod....	b/	b/	b/	60	59
Other inedible veg. prod....	b/	b/	b/	11	16
Total vegetable products..				3,458	4,645
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores-resin, tar, tur- pentine and pitch	Lb.	74	85	6	8
Wood:					
Boards, planks, and scantling-					
Douglas fir	M.ft.	10	14	329	293
Other boards, planks, etc.	M.ft. a/	a/	a/	32	41
Total boards, planks, etc.	M.ft.	10	14	261	334
Box shooks	Bd.ft.	2,815	381	74	10
Cooperage shooks	Set	33	26	80	60
Logs and timber, hewn & sawed	M.ft.	3	2	68	54
Shingles	Squares	3	3	9	9
Total wood				492	467
Total forest products				498	475
Total animal products				2,228	2,368
Total vegetable products ...				3,458	4,645
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS					
INCL., FOREST PRODUCTS				6,184	7,988
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS					
EXCL., FOREST PRODUCTS				5,686	7,513
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO ALASKA)					
ALL COMMODITIES c/.....				27,075	30,200

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Includes foreign merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>		
Horses	No.			4	2
Beeswax	Lb.	34	40	6	6
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.....	Lb.	266	183	4	3
Hides and skins	Lb.	1,398	1,636	94	114
Honey	Lb.	967	1,355	36	63
Meat products	Lb.	385	470	15	26
Wool, raw	Lb.	255	163	50	42
Total animals & animal prod.				209	256
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee	Lb.	5,650	4,747	662	545
Fruits and preparations:					
Bananas	Bunch	87	95	86	93
Pineapples-					
Green or ripe	Box	29	44	38	74
Canned	Lb.	457,979	464,555	26,646	30,534
Juice	Lb.	27	42,356	2	2,315
Syrup	Lb.	61	109	5	11
Other prepared or preserved	Lb.	132	39	32	10
Other fruit juices.....	Lb.	1	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Grains and preparations.....	Lb.	190	380	11	21
Nuts	Lb.	64	76	2	5
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses	Gal.	12,566	24,779	293	573
Sugar (2,000 pound ton):					
Refined	Ton	18	15	1,695	1,401
Unrefined	Ton	906	938	57,034	55,524
Tobacco leaf, unmf'd.....	Lb.	54	0	3	0
Vegetables	Lb.	1,384	1,460	56	59
Miscellaneous vegetable prod.:					
Alcohol-					
Denatured	Gal.	343	391	165	195
Pineapple	Gal.	25	27	12	13
Citric acid	Lb.	477	635	117	153
Pineapple stock feed	Lb.	31	3,548	<u>a/</u>	34
Sauces (vegetable)	Lb.	<u>a/</u>	0	<u>a/</u>	0
Other vegetable products ..		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	1	6
Total vegetable products				86,860	91,566
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS				87,069	91,822
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS) ALL COMMODITIES				87,810	92,835

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34 1,000 dollars	1934-35 prelim. 1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Animals, live	a/	a/	a/	67	101
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	2,983	2,880	675	832
Cheese	Lb.	648	696	112	130
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	8	13	7	12
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	321	477	43	53
Evaporated, unsweetened ..	Lb.	8,749	10,125	531	633
Powdered, dried-					
Skimmed	Lb.	247	363	17	24
Whole	Lb.	6	4	2	1
Infants' foods, etc.	Lb.	139	185	41	52
Total dairy products				1,428	1,737
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	2,073	2,205	598	542
Eggs & yolks, frozen, dried, etc.	Lb.	66	120	11	32
Meats and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Canned	Lb.	953	1,768	157	246
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,835	4,053	400	499
Pickled or cured	Lb.	18	37	3	5
Total beef and veal ..	Lb.	4,806	5,858	560	750
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	809	839	110	129
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh or frozen	Lb.	130	189	13	27
Loins and other fresh ..	Lb.	2,276	2,012	244	311
Bacon	Lb.	764	773	133	202
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	2,361	2,040	585	442
Sides, Cumb. & Wilt. ...	Lb.	2	0 b/	0	0
Canned	Lb.	800	539	149	142
Pickled, salted, etc. ...	Lb.	77	157	8	32
Total pork	Lb.	6,410	5,710	932	1,146
Poultry and game, fresh ..	Lb.	1,481	1,607	276	362
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	593	930	130	212
Not canned	Lb.	1,391	1,537	171	250
Other meats, fresh, cured.	Lb.	260	359	23	46
Other meats, canned	Lb.	394	561	60	97
Total meats	Lb.	16,144	17,401	2,262	2,932
Meat ext.: G. bouillon cubes:	Lb.	1	2	1	1
Sausage casings	Lb.	7	9	3	5

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PROD., CONT'D				1,000	1,000
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Lard, excluding neutral	Lb.	214	185	18	22
Other	Lb.	70	97	5	12
Total meats & Meat prod., oils and fats	Lb.	16,436	17,694	2,289	3,032
Other animal products	a/	a/	a/	44	47
Total animals & animal prod.				4,237	5,481
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Chocolate, incl.sweetened	Lb.	650	625	138	127
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	75	110	10	17
Coffee:					
Green	Lb.	288	420	26	47
Roasted	Lb.	592	497	110	110
Extracts & substitutes	Lb.	27	30	8	10
Cotton,unmfd.incl.linters(500lb)	Bale b/	b/	b/	12	13
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples	Box	98	117	132	165
Citrus-					
Grapefruit	Box	15	18	33	41
Lemons	Box	15	18	58	60
Oranges.....	Box	172	165	360	411
Grapes	Lb.	744	1,077	35	52
Peaches	Lb.	213	189	11	10
Pears	Lb.	472	529	18	24
Other fresh fruits	a/	a/	a/	57	61
Total fresh fruits				704	824
Canned:-					
Peaches	Lb.	549	616	32	43
Pears	Lb.	311	341	20	26
Fruit for salads	Lb.	98	96	10	11
Other canned fruits	Lb.	1,361	1,432	86	99
Total canned fruits	Lb.	2,319	2,485	148	179
Dried and evaporated-					
Prunes	Lb.	358	407	24	26
Raisins	Lb.	423	389	22	23
Other dried & evap.,fruits	Lb.	286	260	30	27
Total dried & evaporated	Lb.	1,067	1,056	76	76
Preserved jellies and jams	Lb.	475	734	49	72
Other fruit preparations ...	Lb.	184	320	30	49
Total fruits & fruit, prep.				1,007	1,200

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Grains-					
Barley	Bu.	36	37	24	29
Corn	Bu.	98	83	74	83
Oats	Bu.	13	15	8	9
Rice, (in terms of cleaned)	Lb.	86,336	81,894	3,072	3,222
Wheat	Bu.	47	53	37	48
Meal and flour-					
Corn meal	Bbl.	1	1	5	4
Oatmeal, flaked and rolled oats	Lb.	592	575	25	33
Rice screenings, broken rice, rice flour & meal	Lb.	760	529	15	10
Wheat flour	Bbl.	130	154	810	1,030
Total grains and flours				4,070	4,468
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers-					
Sweetened	Lb.	517	567	95	101
Unsweetened	Lb.	179	222	29	36
Breakfast foods-					
Corn, ready to eat	Lb.	59	105	8	12
Wheat-					
Ready to eat	Lb.	612	451	49	40
To be cooked	Lb.	179	191	16	19
Cereal foods, n.e.s.	Lb.	192	209	24	27
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc. .	Lb.	842	1,030	65	81
Mill feeds-(Ton of 2240 lbs)					
Mixed dairy	Ton	1	1	26	29
Mixed poultry	Ton	23	23	804	993
Rolled barley (for feed).	Ton	14	13	302	318
Other prep. & mixed	Ton	b/	b/	8	14
Other incl. bran middlings, etc.	Ton	12	11	261	318
Other grains & prep.		a/	a/	41	61
Total grains & grain products				5,798	6,517
Hay (2240 pounds)	Ton	2	1	46	22
Hops	Lb.	27	26	12	12
Nuts	Lb.	524	487	87	91
Oil cake and meal (2240 pounds)	Ton	1	1	19	29
Oilseeds	Lb.	896	1,147	22	33

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35 con'td

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
<u>Oils and fats, vegetable:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	816	849	84	92
Cooking fats, other than lard	Lb.	3,231	3,140	304	337
Linseed oil	Lb.	343	373	40	43
Other vegetable oils & fats	a/	a/	a/	44	62
Total vegetable oils & fats				472	534
Seeds (except oilseeds).....	Lb.	180	187	24	28
Spices	Lb.	110	127	29	30
Sugar, molasses and sirup	a/	a/	a/	78	65
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Vegetables-					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried	Lb.	1,576	1,943	65	85
Peas, dried	Lb.	66	38	5	2
Onions	Lb.	5,858	5,552	80	105
Potatoes, white	Lb.	16,743	16,897	238	192
Other fresh vegetables ..	a/	a/	a/	182	232
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	313	353	36	51
Beans, baked & pork & beans	Lb.	1,521	1,233	68	59
Corn	Lb.	417	359	30	27
Peas	Lb.	758	960	55	70
Soups	Lb.	916	948	88	93
Tomatoes	Lb.	519	720	30	37
Other canned vegetables	Lb.	1,193	1,378	94	115
Pickles	Lb.	480	510	42	47
Ketchup and other					
tomato sauces	Lb.	1,660	1,947	126	138
Other sauces and relishes	Lb.	2,114	2,462	205	259
Other vegetable prep.	a/	a/	a/	16	17
Total vegetables and prep.				1,360	1,529
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Beverages-					
Distilled liquors	Pf.gal.	58	186	354	782
Other beverages	a/	a/	a/	1,251	1,181
Starch	Lb.	321	586	19	34
Vinegar	Gal.	82	86	23	21
Yeast	Lb.	409	425	68	71
Other inedible veg. prod.	a/	a/	a/	87	109
Total vegetable products ..				11,060	12,612

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
<u>Wood:</u>					
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.	M.ft.	44	41	942	908
Cooperage and box material	a/	a/	a/	103	145
Laths	M	1	2	5	4
Piling	L.ft.	340	250	52	47
Railroad ties	No.	172	98	71	43
Shingles	Squares	34	17	54	40
Telegraph, trolley, & electric light poles	No.	5	5	37	31
Other wood	a/	a/	a/	29	40
Total wood				1,293	1,258
<u>Misc. forest products:</u>					
Naval stores, gums and resins	a/	a/	a/	22	18
Other forest products	a/	a/	a/	27	39
Total forest products				1,342	1,315
Total animal products				4,237	5,481
Total vegetable products ..				11,060	12,612
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS INCL. FOREST PRODUCTS				16,639	19,408
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS EXCL. FOREST PRODUCTS				15,297	18,093
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO HAWAII)					
ALL COMMODITIES c/				61,963	70,904

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

- a/ Reported in value only.
b/ Less than 500.
c/ Includes foreign produce.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Beeswax	Lb.	28	22	4	4
Hides and skins-					
Cattle	Lb.	1,256	1,298	84	66
Goat	Lb.	19	20	6	5
Honey	Lb.	1,250	1,139	51	60
Other animal products.....		a/	a/	2	1
Total animal products.....				147	136
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	52	82	7	10
<u>Coffee, green:</u>					
For export.....	Lb.	2,835	740	645	192
For domestic use.....	Lb.	7	12	2	3
Chocolate	Lb.	14	0	1	0
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Fresh-					
Citrons	Lb.	670	930	24	34
Grapefruit	Box	421	215	1,123	484
Oranges	Box	19	17	50	37
Pineapples	Box	413	396	1,029	911
Other		a/	a/	2	5
Prepared or preserved (canned or otherwise)-					
Grapefruit	Lb.	4,411	7,825	238	480
Pineapples.....	Lb.	1,002	1,897	61	125
Fruit juices	Gal.	16	42	11	33
Other	Lb.	21	151	5	12
Total fruits and preparations				2,543	2,121
Nuts, coconuts, in the shell	M	6	8	171	233
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	40	45	2	2
Oils, vegetable:					
Bay	Lb.	18	14	20	15
Other	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
<u>Sugar and molasses:</u>					
Molasses	Gal.	27,015	45,396	898	2,099
Sirup	Gal.	b/	0	b/	0
Sugar- (2,000 lb. ton)					
Refined	Ton	118	98	9,824	7,922
Unrefined	Ton	710	657	44,999	39,915

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
Leaf-					
Stemmed	Lb.	14,039	16,523	5,646	6,656
Unstemmed	Lb.	48	122	2	39
Stems, scraps and trimmings	Lb.	4,759	3,329	681	451
Total tobacco, unmf'd.	Lb.	18,846	19,974	6,329	7,146
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Fresh	Lb.	2,704	3,886	139	162
All other (canned, dried, etc)	Lb.	253	611	12	27
<u>Miscellaneous veg. products:</u>					
Beverages-					
Rum	Gal.	b/	15	b/	41
Other	Gal.	0	8	0	7
Alcohol, denatured & ethyl	Gal.	1,143	1,011	317	323
Bay rum	Gal.	5	6	7	8
Ginger root not prep.	Lb.	43	105	2	3
Bulbs, roots, trees, etc. ..	Lb.	114	136	17	22
Other vegetable products ...		a/	a/	12	14
Total vegetable products..				65,947	60,265
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS				66,094	60,401
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (PUERTO RICAN PROD.) ALL COMMODITIES.....				83,048	76,684

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Reported in value only.
b/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live		a/	a/	25	21
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	791	806	217	266
Cheese	Lb.	1,454	1,374	270	259

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35: prelim.	1933-34	1934-35: prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
<u>Dairy products, continued:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Milk and cream -					
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	293	252	36	32
Evaporated, unsweetened ...	Lb.	3,167	4,716	210	338
Powdered, dried -					
Skimmed	Lb.	23	19	2	1
Whole	Lb.	160	345	54	108
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	104	138	34	49
Total dairy products ..				323	1,053
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	492	220	97	50
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Meats -					
Beef and veal -					
Canned	Lb.	51	5,835	7	453
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	370	410	47	63
Pickled or cured	Lb.	22	13	2	1
Total beef and veal ...	Lb.	443	6,253	56	517
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	41	367	10	41
Pork -					
Bacon	Lb.	953	532	67	58
Canned	Lb.	255	191	52	51
Hams & shoulders, cured	Lb.	9,286	7,448	846	957
Fresh or frozen, loins, etc.	Lb.	273	258	29	41
Pickled	Lb.	13,164	11,742	903	1,132
Total pork	Lb.	23,931	20,171	1,797	2,239
Poultry and game, fresh ..	Lb.	57	77	11	18
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	783	833	122	139
Not canned	Lb.	2,377	2,280	355	374
Other meats-					
Fresh, cured, etc.	Lb.	176	115	10	12
Sausage ingredients, salted, etc.	Lb.	4,340	2,828	130	116
Canned	Lb.	33	941	5	96
Total meats	Lb.	32,181	33,870	2,496	3,552
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes	Lb.	2	2	3	2
Sausage casings	Lb.	7	4	1	1

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD.CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	22,922	21,058	1,617	2,457
Oleomargarine	Lb.	1,250	1,088	124	124
Other oils and fats	Lb.	79	122	14	19
Total oils and fats, animal	Lb.	24,251	22,263	1,755	2,600
Total meats, meat products, oils and fats	Lb.	56,441	56,144	4,255	6,155
Other animal products	a/	a/	a/	23	36
Total animals and animal products				5,223	7,315
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
<u>Chocolate and cocoa:</u>					
Chocolate, incl. sweetened...	Lb.	224	321	70	98
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	124	198	14	20
Coffee, green and roasted	Lb.	14	341	3	43
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples	Box	23	24	42	47
Grapes	Lb.	395	444	30	37
Pears	Lb.	258	290	17	20
Other, fresh	a/	a/	a/	17	13
Total fresh fruits				106	117
Canned-					
Peaches	Lb.	402	228	29	19
Pears	Lb.	650	427	56	43
Fruit for salads	Lb.	173	172	20	22
Other canned	Lb.	173	198	17	20
Total canned fruits	Lb.	1,398	1,025	122	104
Dried and evaporated-					
Prunes	Lb.	291	296	21	22
Raisins	Lb.	568	390	30	21
Other, dried	Lb.	117	124	14	16
Total dried or evaporated	Lb.	976	810	65	59
Other fruit preparations.....	Lb.	98	109	15	18
Total fruits and fruit preparations.....				308	298
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Grains-					
Corn	Bu.	44	23	36	24
Oats	Bu.	136	128	71	81
Rice, grain(in terms of cl.)	Lb.	197,229	227,002	6,540	7,674

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30				
		Quantity		Value		
		1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	1933-34	1934-35 prelim.	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000	
Grains and grain products, cont'd		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	
Meal and flour-						
Cornmeal	Bbl.	94	64	291	257	
Oatmeal, flaked and rolled oats	Lb.	977	964	96	102	
Rice screenings, broken rice, rice flour and meal	Lb.	4,962	206	116	6	
Wheat flour	Bbl.	404	374	2,077	2,124	
Total grains and-flours				9,227	10,268	
Misc. grain products-						
Biscuits and crackers.....	Lb.	1,815	2,349	254	344	
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	Lb.	520	706	35	50	
Mill feeds- (2240 lb. ton)						
Mixed dairy	Ton	10	9	351	398	
Mixed poultry	Ton	2	1	63	66	
Other prepared & mixed	Ton	b/	b/	18	19	
Other, incl. bran, middlings, etc.	Ton	4	2	132	75	
Other grains and prep.		a/	a/	34	40	
Total grains and grain products				10,114	11,260	
Hay(2,240 lb.)	Ton	b/	b/	7	11	
Hops	Lb.	7	5	2	1	
Nuts	Lb.	134	138	22	22	
Oil cake & oil-cake meal (2240 lb.)	Ton	b/	1	26	22	
Oils and fats, vegetable:						
Fixed or expressed-						
Corn oil	Lb.	303	212	24	19	
Cottonseed, refined	Lb.	231	368	16	43	
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	811	1,962	60	216	
Linseed oil	Lb.	649	733	68	75	
Other expressed vegetable oils and fats	Lb.	55	247	7	24	
Total fixed or exp.oils		Lb.	2,049	3,522	175	377
Essential or distilled		a/	a/	10	11	
Spices	Lb.	182	193	21	24	
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured:						
Cigar	Lb.	923	1,160	312	342	
Other	Lb.	499	427	30	25	
Total leaf tobacco.....		Lb.	1,422	1,587	342	371

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
			prelim.		prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Vegetables-					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried	Lb.	29,633	27,802	1,143	1,290
Onions	Lb.	7,997	6,526	141	125
Peas, dried	Lb.	811	533	39	22
Potatoes, white	Lb.	38,579	42,571	543	326
Other fresh vegetables	a/	a/		28	39
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	69	102	10	18
Beans, baked, & pork & beans	Lb.	77	65	5	4
Corn	Lb.	88	87	6	7
Peas	Lb.	175	215	15	19
Soups	Lb.	482	653	44	53
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,104	651	58	37
Other canned vegetables...	Lb.	250	401	21	35
Pickles	Lb.	55	80	7	10
Ketchup & other tomato sauces	Lb.	1,184	1,270	87	102
Other sauces and relishes....	Lb.	141	307	24	43
Other vegetable preparations	a/	a/		6	3
Total vegetables & prep....				2,177	2,133
Misc. vegetable products:					
Beverages, incl. malt liquors, fruit juices, etc.	a/	a/		437	381
Starch, corn and corn flour	Lb.	2,500	2,284	70	79
Vinegar	Gal.	65	51	28	21
Yeast	Lb.	398	654	63	79
Other misc. veg. products	a/	a/		56	66
Total vegetable products				13,945	15,317
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores, gums and resins	a/	a/		9	15
Wood-					
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.-					
Douglas fir	M.ft.	18	17	265	234
Southern pine	M.ft.	24	33	668	809
Other	M.ft.	b/	b/	34	38
Total, boards, planks, etc.	M.ft.	42	50	967	1,081
Cooperage & box material-					
Box shooks	B.ft.	1,427	1,658	59	86
Other cooperage & box mat.	a/	a/		5	5

Continued. -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to
Puerto Rico, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
			prelim.		prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Wood, continued:	Lin.	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Piling	ft	24	47	10	19
Railroad ties	No.	71	140	46	117
Other wood	a/	a/		20	35
Total wood				1,107	1,343
Veneer packages for					
fruits and vegetables	a/	a/		100	75
Other forest products	a/	a/		9	17
Total forest products				1,225	1,450
Total animal products				5,223	7,315
Total vegetable products				13,945	15,317
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS,					
INCL. FOREST PRODUCTS				20,393	24,082
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS,					
EXCL. FOREST PRODUCTS				19,168	22,632
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO PUERTO					
RICO) ALL COMMODITIES c/				57,503	63,574

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes foreign merchandise.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of hogs, pork, and pork
products, annual 1933-1935 and July-October, 1934-1935

Commodity		Year ended June 30				
		1933 a/	1934	1935	July-October	
					1934	1935
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hogs, edible	21	6	50	2	1,765	
Pork:						
Fresh	1,307	258	1,540	50	2,043	
Hams, shoulders						
and bacon	2,323	1,076	1,898	335	2,270	
Pickled, salted						
and other	856	563	550	142	607	
Lard	b/ 1	c/	22	0	14	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ General imports. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Less than 500 pounds.

UNITED STATES: Imports of feed grains and hay, annually, 1931-32 to 1934-35,
January - October 1935.

Year and month	Corn	Oats	Barley		Hay		Wheat, unfit for human consumption
			Grain	Malt	Duty paid	Duty- free a/	
	Bush- els	Bush- els	Bush- els	1,000 pounds	Short tons	Short tons	Bush- els
July-June							
1931-32	385,549	65,374	18,014	35,177	19,656	-	-
1932-33	194,633	14,836	1,039	52,399	9,466	-	1,354
1933-34	243,813	143,168	29,518	169,195	1,686	-	5,739
1934-35	20,427,064	15,614,175	10,978,125	271,318	32,752	55,430	8,146,044
1935							
January	1,887,293	1,643,665	917,385	17,449	2,587	6,430	797,631
February	1,825,742	2,118,349	333,154	15,459	3,690	13,543	905,247
March	3,304,523	2,596,241	233,491	27,197	4,741	8,395	1,178,106
April	1,445,095	2,166,846	1,566,205	30,701	3,016	6,563	1,462,403
May	3,035,615	1,124,163	1,179,453	37,794	2,351	11,785	564,151
June	6,121,927	405,597	174,596	43,728	1,287	1,440	546,427
July	5,648,879	29,246	364,404	42,041	493	32	692,603
August	8,553,812	1,169	5,114	27,136	196	-	908,447
September	2,986,234	7,168	10,591	27,566	100	-	812,040
October	4,690,326	4,499	11,328	16,933	233	-	231,293

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ For drought-relief purposes only.

ARGENTINA: Acreage sown to specified grains,
1930-31 to 1935-36

Crop year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1930-31	21,283	1,322	1,422	3,937	7,511
1931-32	17,295	1,378	1,439	3,470	8,640
1932-33	19,790	1,623	1,554	3,652	7,401
1933-34	19,662	1,768	1,783	3,566	6,853
1934-35	18,812	2,134	2,014	3,529	8,102
1935-36:					
1st estimate	14,085	1,606	1,927	2,866	6,123
2nd estimate	14,208	1,749	1,940	2,953	6,573

International Institute of Agriculture.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/	113	108	109	111	114	126
Low c/	89	82	83	78	83	83
Nov. 16	101	96	99	98	107	113
23	100	100	98	102	106	115
30	100	98	100	98	107	111
Dec. 7	102	96	104	97	111	109

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to date. d/ October and December futures. e/ November, December, and January futures. f/ January futures.

WHEAT: Weighted weekly average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All Classes and grades	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2 Hard	No. 2	Western
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	122	112	109	123	124	139
Low b/	89	93	88	93	97	109
Nov. 16	113	96	102	111	114	125
23	114	99	103	114	113	131
30	115	99	103	113	114	131
Dec. 7	113	98	107	109	117	128

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery. b/ July 1 to date.

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Date	Range	Hard	Manitoba	Argentina	Australia	Berlin	Paris	Milan	England and Wales
		Winter	No. 2	a/	b/				
		No. 2	3						
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1934-35 d/	High	97	103	83	97	219	240	209	74
	Low	70	83	61	72	210	197	189	66
1935-36 d/	High	103	104	91	95	229	154	246	81
	Low	74	82	63	71	209	121	205	59
Oct. 24		103	97	85	88	215	145	244	81
31		94	93	85	90	215	145	244	80
Nov. 7		92	92	84	86	217	143	245	80
14		89	89	79	85	217	143	246	78

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prices at Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Prices converted at current exchange rates. a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ Producer's fixed price from August 16, 1934. d/ July 1 to date.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3				No. 2		No. 3		No. 3		No. 2	
	Yellow						White					
	Futures				Futures							
	1934:	1935:	1934:	1935:	1934:	1935:	1934:	1935:	1934:	1935:	1934:	1935:
	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
High b/ ...	97	88	94	77	64	42	90	55	57	39	113	73
Low b/	60	58	59	57	47	37	68	42	43	27	77	41
Nov. 9	80	63	79	59	54	37	77	49	54	29	101	60
16	84	65	83	60	54	37	75	49	55	29	101	55
23	88	66	85	61	53	37	77	49	55	29	111	54
30	92	58	90	59	55	37	77	48	53	29	111	47
Dec. 7	97	59	94	58	57	37	81	47	57	28	109	55

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period July 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports		Shipments 1935				Exports as far	
	for year		week ended a/				as reported	
	1933-34:	1934-35:	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	July 1:	1934-35:	1935-36
	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	to	b/	b/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:		bushels:	bushels:
United States....	5,935:	4,050:	498:	268:	-	Nov. 30	2,758:	5,404
Canada.....	1,547:	14,453:	:	:	:	Oct. 31	5,478:	2,820
Argentina.....	23,781:	20,129:d/	312:d/	0:d/	46:	Dec. 7	5,039:	3,389
Danube coun. d/...	27,707:	7,870:	99:	99:	149:	Dec. 7	6,465:	6,988
Total.....	58,970:	46,502:	:	:	:		19,740:	18,601
OATS, EXPORTS: c/	:	:	:	:	:		:	:
United States....	1,405:	1,147:	20:	2:	-	Nov. 30	50:	220
Canada.....	8,336:	17,407:	:	:	:	Oct. 31	6,012:	5,058
Argentina.....	20,385:	44,072:d/	172:d/	55:d/	21:	Dec. 7	20,897:	6,207
Danube coun. d/...	2,027:	10:	10:	0:	0:	Dec. 7	10:	40
Total.....	32,153:	62,636:	:	:	:		26,969:	11,525
CORN, EXPORTS: e/	:	:	:	:	:	Nov. 1 to:	:	:
United States....	4,832:	881:	0:	0:	-	Nov. 30	174:	4
Danube coun. d/...	19,913:	14,988:	323:	383:	0:	Dec. 7	3,053:	962
Argentina.....	228,864:	254,496:d/	4,177:d/	6,405:d/	7,130:	Dec. 7	19,916:	29,700
South Africa d/...	8,583:	21,882:	136:	94:	730:	Dec. 7	2,322:	2,958
Total.....	262,192:	292,247:	:	:	:		25,465:	33,624
United States	:	:	:	:	:		:	:
imports.....	1,362:	41,141:	:	:	:		:	:

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

URUGUAY: Livestock slaughter, January - October,
1934 and 1935

Month	Cattle		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	76,109	96,555	61,169	139,101	2,706	3,607
February	66,437	85,195	105,687	101,783	2,996	2,735
March	87,022	108,722	86,482	43,447	3,359	3,479
April	91,283	107,907	33,404	25,524	4,321	3,827
May	90,013	108,062	15,229	12,871	5,748	5,050
June	74,883	92,892	8,349	7,434	5,798	5,514
July	62,694	74,174	739	1,727	5,848	6,675
August	57,796	73,901	343	9,820	6,019	6,357
September	54,018	61,091	5,782	22,896	4,921	5,748
October	73,226	56,994	238,908	103,708	4,931	5,200
Total	733,481	865,493	556,092	468,311	46,647	48,192

Uruguayan Bureau of Animal Sanitary Police.

UNITED KINGDOM: Cured-pork import quotas,
October - December, 1935

Country	Basic allocation	Percent of total	Adjusted allocation	Percent of total
	Hundred- weight	Per- cent	Hundred weight	Per- cent
Denmark	796,666	63.50	a/ 841,437	64.57
Netherlands	119,186	9.50	119,186	9.15
Poland	99,740	7.95	99,740	7.65
Sweden	58,966	4.70	58,966	4.52
Lithuania	37,011	2.95	37,011	2.84
Estonia	9,410	.75	b/ 9,979	.77
Finland	5,018	.40	b/ 5,322	.41
Latvia	8,782	.70	b/ 9,314	.71
U.S.S.R.	10,664	.85	b/ 11,311	.87
Argentina	8,782	.70	b/ 9,314	.71
United States	100,367	8.00	c/ 101,622	7.80
Total	1,252,592	100.00	1,303,202	100.00

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official sources.

a/ Includes 5,303,760 pounds as an adjustment for deficiencies in imports from Denmark in 1934, less 289,400 pounds transferred by special arrangement to regulated countries with less than 1-percent allocations.

b/ Includes share of Danish quota adjustment.

c/ Includes additional allowance of 0.1 percent of total quota because of imports from the United States consigned through Canada.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool,
November 29, 1935, with comparisons

Description	1935									
	October					November				
	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -										
Middling	13.49	13.28	13.09	13.20	13.21	13.28	13.88	13.92	13.55	
Low Middling	12.67	12.46	12.28	12.43	12.39	12.97	13.06	13.10	12.73	
Egyptian (Fully good fair):										
Sakellaridis	17.81	17.71	18.17	18.65	19.00	19.64	20.02	20.63	20.85	
Uppers	15.11	14.58	14.18	14.21	14.27	14.94	15.45	15.67	16.28	
Brazilian (Fair) -										
Ceara	12.68	12.37	12.79	12.94	12.90	13.07	13.67	13.72	13.39	
Sao Paulo	13.29	13.28	13.20	13.35	13.31	13.48	14.08	14.13	13.80	
East Indian -										
Broach (Fully good)	11.53	11.54	11.50	11.65	11.71	11.86	12.42	12.44	12.25	
Oomra No. 1, Fine	10.97	11.03	10.99	11.21	11.28	11.43	11.99	12.01	11.82	
Sind (Fully good)	8.85	8.78	8.88	9.11	9.17	9.32	9.67	9.64	9.46	
Peruvian (Good)										
Tanguis	15.03	15.22	15.24	15.50	15.46	15.64	16.23	16.29	16.16	

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and
London for one day each week, with comparisons

Market and description	1935		1934
	December 5	December 12	December 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	34.0	33.0	30.0
San Francisco, 92 score	35.5	34.5	29.5
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	22.6	22.5	22.2
London:			
Danish	23.0	28.0	27.8
New Zealand	20.3	19.2	15.3
Dutch	22.4	22.1	a/
Lithuanian		a/	a/
Siberian	19.8	19.2	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange. a/ Not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Nov. 30, 1934 and 1935

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Dec. 7, 1934 and 1935

Commodity	July 1 - Nov. 30;		Week ended			
	1934.	1935	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
GRAINS:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:
Wheat a/	2,920:	126:	0:	15:	8:	
Wheat flour b/	9,142:	6,505:	113:	47:	132:	
Barley a/	2,758:	5,404:	144:	498:	268:	
Corn	1,645:	66:	1:	0:	0:	
Oats	50:	220:	0:	20:	2:	
Rye	0:	4:	0:	0:	0:	
	: Jan. 1 - Dec. 7 :					
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
PORK:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:
Ham and shoulders	60,311:	50,294:	589:	1,098:	570:	369
Bacon, incl. sides	19,390:	6,739:	37:	48:	247:	595
Pickled pork	17,054:	7,603:	66:	25:	161:	20
Lard, excl. neutral	421,678:	88,649:	2,110:	1,329:	922:	1,223

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, 8,000 bushels; flour 9,800 barrels, from San Francisco; barley 268,000 bushels; rice 2,275,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total		Shipments 1935		Shipments	
	shipments		week ended		July 1 - Dec. 7	
	: 1933-34:	: 1934-35:	: Nov. 23:	: Nov. 30:	: Dec. 7 :	: 1934 : 1935
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:
North America a/	220,616:	168,712:	4,872:	4,168:	3,003:	86,144: 81,523
Canada, 4 markets b/	194,213:	176,059:	6,431:	7,962:	8,694:	127,586: 164,529
United States c/	37,002:	21,532:	62:	140:	:	:
Argentina	140,128:	186,228:	1,212:	1,048:	1,745:	83,888: 47,737
Australia	90,736:	111,628:	1,184:	998:	1,581:	44,280: 39,907
Russia d/	26,656:	1,696:	1,264:	832:	1,320:	1,656: 20,648
Danube & Bulgaria d/	15,872:	4,104:	496:	360:	224:	568: 6,808
British India	c/2,084:	c/2,318:	0:	0:	0:	304: 256
Total e/	496,092:	474,686:	:	:	:	216,840: 196,879
Total European ship-	:	:	:	:	:	f/ f/
ments a/	401,560:	387,752:	6,648:	:	:	168,656: 139,360
Total ex-European ship-	:	:	:	:	:	f/ f/
ments a/	123,352:	142,424:	2,840:	:	:	49,128: 55,800

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To November 23.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies December 7, 1935, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month				Week ended			
		1933	1934	1935		1935			
		Nov.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.
							23	30	7
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso...	40.50	33.26	32.86	32.71	32.82	32.82	32.87	32.86
Canada	Dollar.....	101.18	102.47	99.26	98.58	98.92	98.92	98.93	98.85
China	Shang yuan...	32.90	33.39	37.62	35.61	29.65	29.44	29.62	29.57
Denmark	Krone	23.00	22.27	22.04	21.91	21.98	21.99	22.03	22.01
England	Pound	514.97	498.90	493.07	490.78	492.50	492.66	493.48	493.05
France	Franc	6.27	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.58	6.59
Germany	Reichsmark...	38.24	40.21	40.23	40.23	40.23	40.22	40.22	40.23
Italy	Lira	8.43	8.54	8.14	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.09
Japan	Yen	30.36	29.06	28.94	28.67	28.68	28.59	28.73	28.71
Mexico	Peso	27.80	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.77	27.77	27.77	27.77
Netherlands..	Guilder.....	64.56	67.60	67.56	67.74	67.80	67.73	67.63	67.78
Norway	Krone	25.87	25.07	24.77	24.66	24.74	24.74	24.79	24.77
Spain	Peseta	13.11	13.65	13.66	13.65	13.65	13.64	13.64	13.66
Sweden	Krona	26.55	25.72	25.42	25.30	25.39	25.39	25.44	25.42
Switzerland..	Franc	31.02	32.47	32.50	32.53	32.44	32.43	32.31	32.37

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, December 5, 1935, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	December 5, 1934	November 27, 1935	December 4, 1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Prices of hogs, Berlin	16.67	17.70	17.70
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	22.00	16.06	15.33
UNITED KINGDOM: <u>b/</u>			
Prices at Liverpool 1st. quality :	:	:	:
American green bellies	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
Danish wiltshire sides.....	19.06	18.07	18.05
Canadian green sides	17.18	15.31	15.30
American short green hams	19.08	19.85	20.31
American refined lard	10.98	16.18	15.76

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

b/ Week ended Friday.

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